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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 5, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. V, No. 22.

New York, Friday, May 25, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

FRISCO CLOAK STRIKE STILL BITTERLY CONTESTED

Secretary Baroff Arrives From California—Brings Back Report on S

After a six-weeks' trip on the Pacific Coast, which included a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco in the interest of the union, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff returned on Wednesday, May 23d, to New York City.

Secretary Baroff spent most of his time in San Francisco aiding in the carrying on of the strike of the cloakmakers of that city, against the San Francisco Cloak Manufacturers' Association which has determined to break Local 8, the San Francisco cloakmakers' union, and to eliminate it as a factor in the local industry. The strike has been going on for nearly ten weeks and has attracted wide attention. The manufacturers' association of San Francisco is being supported in this anti-union fight by the notorious labor-baiting San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Secretary Baroff also visited Los Angeles and addressed a number of meetings of cloakmakers and dress and skirt makers of that city. A more detailed report of his activity and of

what he found of interest among our workers on the Pacific Coast will be

given in the next we- journal.

New York and Philadelphia Unity Houses Will Open Next Month

We already made mention in last week's issue of this Journal that the Forest Park Unity House of the New York Dress and Waist Joint Board will open for business on Friday, June 15th. The registration books for this Unity House will be open on Monday, May 28th. Every preparation has been made to make the stay of the members of our union at the Forest Park Unity House as comfortable as possible. In addition to the improvements enumerated last week, we may add that the Unity House has engaged a special dietitian, a food expert, and also a chef for vegetari-

ans, to take care of this social class of visitors for the coming season.

The Unity House belonging to Local 15 at Orville, Pa., a few miles out of Philadelphia, will open on Sunday, June 17th, with an excellently arranged concert.

This Unity House also made a large number of improvements for the coming season. Registrations are already coming in and prospects for the season are very bright.

The Orville Unity House charges only \$15.00 per week for members of the union and \$18.00 for non-members. The office of the Unity House is at 1013 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESSMAKERS, LOCAL NO. 22, ELECT OFFICERS

SECRETARY SCHOENHOLTZ UNPOISONED

All day Thursday, May 24th, the dressmakers of New York, members of Local 22, voted for members of the executive board, 25 in number, and for a secretary-treasurer. At the time of this writing, the results of this election are not known yet, though it is certain that Isadore Schoenholtz was elected as secretary-treasurer, as he ran unopposed.

There were 31 candidates for the executive board, of whom there were twelve men and nineteen women. Among the candidates were some of the best known and most active workers in the local.

The balloting was conducted from eight places and the booths were open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. New York members voted from 16 West 21st Street, 120 Spring Street, 165 E. 121st Street, 1255 Boston Road, and from public schools located at 314 E. 20th Street and 223 W. 24th Street. Brooklyn members of Local 22 voted from 50 Manhattan Avenue and from 229 Sackman Street.

President Sigman Returns from Canada

Toronto Locals in Better Fighting Shape—Montreal Injunction Will Be Appealed

President Sigman left last Friday afternoon for Canada, arriving in Toronto on Saturday, May 19th. He met with the Toronto Joint Board on the same evening and took up at once with them the state of affairs in the local organization.

On the following day an unusually well-attended membership meeting was held at the large meeting hall of the union, at which the strike at

the Fair-Lady Garment Company, a local firm which had locked out its workers, was discussed. President Sigman informed the members of the Toronto locals that the International expects them to carry the brunt of the battle with the employers and that it would continue its aid only upon condition that the workers themselves show an example of true solidarity with the strikers. Immediately

a proposal was made and carried by acclamation that all the members of the Toronto locals tax themselves one dollar per week to aid the strikers.

From Toronto President Sigman left for Montreal which he reached on Monday. Upon his arrival he immediately went into session with the local joint board.

According to his statement, the situation in Montreal is far from en-

viable. The union seems to have lost its control of working conditions in the cloak shops, and the employers are obviously determined to crush out every spirit of unionism in their factories. Lockouts are taking place rapidly one after another and the power of the workers' resistance seems to be very low. The weakened condition of the Montreal cloakmakers' organization can be ascribed to more than one cause, but principally to the fact that the leadership of the organization has not come up to the proper standard and, that instead of

(Continued on page 8)

Chicago Joint Board Votes Number of Changes

Last Saturday afternoon, at a special meeting of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago, Vice-president Perlestein, the manager of the Western Department of the International, brought forward a number of recommendations for reorganizing the management of the Joint Board and of the Chicago locals.

The meeting was opened by Brother Schaefer, chairman of the Joint Board. Vice-president Perlestein, in a lengthy speech, declared that it is imperative that the Joint Board of the locals make a number of changes in their present system of managing their affairs in the interest of economy and greater efficiency. Among the most important changes adopted at the meeting were the following:

1. To elect a general secretary for the Joint Board, who is to be approved by a referendum vote of the members.

2. This general secretary to have charge of collection of dues and of the finances of all locals that are to be controlled by the Joint Board.

3. To elect a manager of the Joint Board who is to supervise all activi-

ties of the Joint Board and the locals, except finances.

Several other recommendations tending to centralize the work of the business agents and the shop-chairmen were also adopted. It was decided to adopt the half-yearly working card such as has been in vogue among the New York workers for the purpose of better control in the shops. The Joint Board elected Brother Morris Bialis as manager and referred the election of a general secretary to a vote next month of the members of all the locals.

The activities of the International Eastern Organization Department, under the management of Vice-president Halperin, continue with unabated energy in the cities and towns around New York. Right now, this office has on its hands several shop strikes—among these one in Camden, N. J., where the contest between a runaway cloak manufacturer from New York and the union is being fought out quite bitterly.

Last week two cloak shops were declared on strike in Corona, L. I., one of which was already settled. The

strike against the Corona Cloak Company, however, still continues.

Several strikes are also being conducted in West New York, N. J., among these a strike against the Empire Dress Company, a subsidiary of a New York shop, and another against the Standard Waist and Dress Company, also a branch of a New York concern. Last week the Empire firm succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction against the union. The strike, however, is being continued with unabated energy.

EXCELLENT MEETING IN BALTIMORE

Last Thursday evening, there took place a well-attended meeting of ladies' garment workers in Baltimore under the auspices of the Eastern office.

It was addressed by Arturo Giovannitti, general organizer of the International, Vice-president Halperin and Brother Browning, representative of the Baltimore Central Labor Union. The effect of the agitation among the cloak, skirt and dress makers of Baltimore has already begun to show gratifying results.

Cloak and Dress Joint Boards Aid Call Bazaar

Many of Our Locals Will Have Booths—Feinberg, Mackoff and Miss Silver on Committee—Bazaar Opens Friday Night, May 25

This year more so than at any other time, our organizations in New York City are determined to give the annual bazaar of the New York Call

great help. Some of the most prominent workers in our local unions and joint boards are putting their shoulder to the wheel.

(Continued on page 8)

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

THE MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS met last week in New York in annual confab, adopted a number of resolutions, and confirmed the general impression that, like the Bourbons of old, owners of American industry learn little and forget still less.

The organized manufacturers are as they have been in years past, for the open shop today and for all time; they would have the United States Government keep up enforcing coal mining by scabs and gunmen in West Virginia; they are for a big Army and Navy, ostensibly for patriotic motives—but would not have the Government convert arsenals and navy yards into state-owned manufacturing establishments for fear that it might hurt "private industry"; they, of course, applaud the anti-labor decisions of the Supreme Court and express horror at the impudence of those who would tamper with the sanctity of its pronouncements, or who would even suggest that the Court arrive at its decisions by a greater than a five-four majority. It is needless to add that they are lying prostrate at the feet of the goddess, Tariff.

The manufacturers' attitude towards the trade union movement is particularly enlightening, even if it is amusing. They are not, so it seems, at all opposed to labor unions, but are desperately opposed to the leadership the trade unions have been having. One speaker boasted of how "San Francisco, formerly the biggest labor union city in America, was converted now into a wide open-shop town." Still another bestowed praise on the labor organizations of the Orient—including Java, China and Japan—but naturally drew the line on the United States, probably not entirely uninfluenced by the fact that the labor unions in the United States were somewhat nearer home.

Small wonder the convention of the manufacturers ended in a blaze of glory. Its crowning point was the endorsement of the Harding world court plan and the curtain fell upon a final snarl in the direction of "plunk preachers" and persons with a "lot of money and no brains" who pitifully enough are among the "readiest converts to Socialism and Radicalism."

THE SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

DURING the last week, delegates from Socialist organizations all over the country met in New York City in convention to consider ways and means of upholding the party's fortunes which have suffered greatly during the past five or six years from enemies within and without.

It was an interesting gathering, inasmuch as the delegates seemed to have kept their heads on their shoulders, taking cognizance of the tremendous task ahead of them without straying off into realms of utopia or impossibilities. Among the sanest steps decided upon was the rejection of the proposal to send delegates to the convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Chicago for the purpose of considering the joint formation of an American Labor party. While the Socialist delegates appear to share the view of the Farmer-Laborites of the benefits of such an American Labor party, they unanimously agreed that the time is not yet propitious for its formation. A mere aspiration for a national Labor party is not enough. The project must have the support of the trade unions, and until it does, it is useless to toy with it.

The other resolution that stands out in its significance is the refusal of the delegates to consider association with the communistic Workers' party for a "united front." In rejecting this proposal, the convention states its belief that this overture was insincere and dishonest. "If the Workers' party is sincere in what its speakers have said about Socialists," the resolution said, "then the members of that party are guilty of gross misconduct in seeking to associate with us. If the Socialist party is not what they have said and continue to say it is, then the Workers' party is guilty of deliberate falsehood and is unworthy of consideration."

The chief concern of the delegates were ways and means of putting the party again into efficient fighting shape. The wave of reaction against radicalism is slowly ebbing back. Yet, in the words of Debs, "the whole situation is extremely revolutionary. There is not among the existing workers' bodies as yet sufficient clarity of purpose. The thing of imperative necessity now is to rebuild our party, which was greatly disorganized during the war and the period immediately following it."

MUSSOLINI AND SUFFRAGE

THERE is some glee in women suffrage circles—at least such are press reports, following closely on the heels of the announcement from Rome that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has wrested from Premier Mussolini of Italy a half-hearted promise there that his government would accord a vote to certain categories of women in Italy.

Why this announcement should have produced either surprise or even satisfaction is hard to discover. Mussolini and his black shirts did not gain their dictatorial power in Italy by the virtue of suffrage. They came into it—via the obliteration of every vestige of democracy, the burning down of labor temples, the wrecking of labor printing presses, and by the application of as bloody a terror as ever disgraced the return of the white guards in Hungary.

To Mussolini and his followers, Parliament, suffrage, and representative government in general, is a butt of scorn and contempt. Mussolini has defiantly stated from the floor of the Chamber in Rome, feeling for the while quite secure behind the guard of the Fascist bayonets. What does suffrage mean to them anyway? They are engaged in ridding Italy of the labor movement, of every voice of protest, and they have well-nigh succeeded in accomplishing their bloody task.

Mussolini can very well afford to promise the limited blessings of suffrage to a handful of Italian women after he has succeeded in taking away the vote and voice from the rest of the population of Italy who dared to disagree with his black-shirted views. Therein lies the irony of the situation.

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FEDERATION BANK

LAST Saturday there was formally opened in New York City the second labor bank on record in the Eastern part of the country—under very auspicious and highly promising circumstances. This bank, under the name of the Federation Bank of New York, was organized by the joint initiative of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council and the New York State Federation of Labor, and numbers among its stockholders about 200 of the strongest labor unions in New York City.

Before the year is over—the International Labor Bank will have opened its doors next fall—there will probably be three large labor banks operated in the metropolitan district. This labor bank idea, while slow in arriving, has no doubt materialized with a rush. There seems to be so much confidence among the labor organizations of New York in the solidity and practical workability of the plan that the labor unions involved in this banking project would not even wait until the first attempt has had a chance to go through its initial stages and prove its worth and value.

Of course, the reason for it is obvious. The enormous success the locomotive engineers have achieved with their Cleveland bank and its branches in other Western cities has served as a beacon light and an alluring example for the labor unions in the East to follow. What has been possible to accomplish in Cleveland can be done on an even greater scale in New York. The possibilities of the by-developments of labor banking are, indeed, limitless. With sufficient funds assured and the saving resources of the workers concentrated in organized agencies of their own, there is no reason why these labor banks should not serve as a great starting point for huge housing plans for and by the workers; the construction of big, clean and healthy workers' cities surrounding industrial centers; cooperative producing and consumer's enterprises, and last but not least, a great and truly independent labor daily press.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

Two of the biggest locals in the Joint Board—Local 56, cloakmakers and finishers and Local 24, shirt makers,—held special meetings on Monday, May 14th at the headquarters of the Union, 15 Essex Street. The main object of these meetings was the nomination of candidates for manager and business agent for the Joint Board for the coming term; the present incumbents, Brothers A. Trudiker and Meyer Frank, were the only nominees. It is in recognition of their good work for the organization within the last year that no one at these well-attended meetings even thought of nominating someone else for the offices. The election will take place on Saturday, May 26th, at the headquarters of the Union.

Local 56, at its last meeting decided in favor of a separate charter for the finishers. Many cloakmakers in the course of the discussion on this question were reluctant to part with the finishers with whom they had been joined for many years; but realizing the justice of the request of the finishers for autonomy and a "place in the sun," they all voted favorably on the proposition.

WAIST AND DRESS

A number of active girls among the petticoat workers were invited by the executive board of Local 49 to a conference on Monday, May 14th, which was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means for an organization campaign in the petticoat industry. Years ago Boston was the only city in the United States in which the petticoat trade was organized. During the last few years, because of the after-war depression in the industry generally and in the needle trades in particular, the Union shops became disorganized. And now we have contracted relations with only one shop. There is a revival in the petticoat trade at present, and the executive board thought it the proper time to start organizing the workers employed in it. The season on petticoats begins in August, so that we have three months that can be utilized to prepare the ground for the rebuilding of the petticoat branch in our local. The girls present at this conference were all very enthusiastic about this organization campaign and suggested certain plans which will be taken up by the executive board.

Due to the abnormally cold weather, the dress industry slowed down a bit. Some of the shops are working part time, still we have many calls for operators. The reason for this is that the manufacturers, expecting a change in the weather daily, are anxious to have all their machines occupied so that they may be in a position to meet the "rush" when it does come. Most all the Boston manufacturers are working for the stores in Boston and vicinity and have no other market for their product; as a result the season here lasts much longer than it does in New York. But the weather has been a great handicap to us, for if the stores do

not sell enough dresses on Saturday, its effect is immediately felt in our shops the following Monday. In spite of all this Boston has nothing to complain of. We expect work for quite some weeks yet. A number of cloak operators who are out of work, due to the dullness in their own trade, are finding employment in our dress shops. We hope that these cloakmakers who were granted permission by our local to work in our shops will help us keep up union conditions, even though they consider themselves temporary workers.

News From Worcester

A final mass meeting of all dress workers in Worcester to endorse the call for a general strike was held Tuesday evening, May 16th. The gathering was addressed by John J. Shanley, legal adviser for the Union; Miss Mary Thompson, organizer for the Textile Workers' Union; M. D. Donovan, president of the Central Labor Union, and others. Upon the conclusion of the speeches, a report of the negotiations with some of the manufacturers was rendered by vice-President Monosson. In the report, Brother Monosson stated that in his opinion a general strike that is inevitable since the employers refuse to enter into collective agreements with the Union. A resolution was then presented which read in part as follows: "In view of the fact that conditions in the dress shops are deplorable; that the wages paid to the workers are so low that the standard of living is reduced to less than a mere substance; that the dressmakers are still working forty-eight hours, which is more than they do in any other dress center in the country;—the officers of the Union shall be empowered to call a general strike whenever they see fit to do so."

This resolution was adopted unanimously amid great cheers. The Organization Committee immediately went into session and all plans and arrangements were made to call the strike for Thursday, May 17th, at 10 a. m. Red circulars were printed, a hall hired and a general strike committee elected. The following evening, while the strike committee and many active members were in session preparing the final details for the strike call, word came from the manufacturers that they were ready for a conference. The general strike committee then chose a sub-committee of three headed by Vice-president Monosson to confer with them. The committee at once left for the Warren Hotel, where the manufacturers waited. At this conference the employers expressed surprise that the Union should take such swift action against them, even going to the extent of having printed the red circular, and requested the representatives of the Union to postpone action, while negotiations are under way. The employers then and there agreed to some of the demands of the Union, while on the others they suggested that another conference be called for Monday, May 21st, at the Bancroft Hotel. All during the time that these negotiations were going on, the general strike committee and many of the members were waiting at the Union headquarters for a report from the sub-committee, which, when given to them, was received enthusiastically. It was 2:30 in the morning when the meeting ended and not a single worker left the hall before its adjournment. The meeting was very impressive and will remain as an historical event in the labor movement of Worcester.

From Local 89

By LUIGI ANTONINI

The Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local 89, will again this year celebrate its annual festival. This affair ordinarily comes off early in the spring. This year, however, the general strike activities taxed the energies and initiative of every member of the local to the utmost and there was little time left for considering anything else. This strike, like all strikes, left behind it a great deal of work which had to be "mopped up," and this too took time and a great deal of attention.

We have decided to run a picnic for the members on Saturday, June 2nd, at our own Villa House, Villa Anita Garibaldi, near Midland Beach, Staten Island. The arrangements committee is unparalytic in its efforts to prepare a program that will make the day a memorable one for all those who come to the Villa,—a day full of true joy and merriment. There will be games, speeches and the usual fireworks, and dancing all day long. Every cent realized in this affair will be given for the estate of the Unity House.

This day will mark also the opening of the Villa. Arrangements have been made to care for the vacationists at our Unity House this year in the same satisfactory and congenial manner that they have been cared for during the last two seasons. . . . All members are asked to take care to make reservations in advance to be assured a vacation among their friends and co-workers.

In Local No. 9

By LOUIS HYMAN

It may be a little late to report, but, since we are fully in agreement with what the Editor has said concerning how the First of May should not be celebrated, we deem it our duty to underscore here that Local 9, the cloak tailors' union, had its May Day celebration in a manner that warmed our hearts and filled us with real joy and contentment.

Don't forget we had our affair in the afternoon, and distributed our tickets to members exclusively. We know that other locals had their celebrations in the evening, figuring that they might attract a lot of members who had to work during the day. We can proudly report that the huge Lexington Theatre was crowded to the doors with members of Local 9, who listened to the First of May speeches, which were delivered with true working-class ardor and inspiration, and the excellent musical program arranged by the committee.

Our section meetings in New York and Brownsville will henceforth be held on Thursday. The ladies' local will continue to meet on Thursday as before.

The reason for the decision to have

all these section meetings on the same day is to save a considerable amount of money in advertising and also to prevent the possibility of members attending more than one section and voting twice on the same proposition.

Members are requested to attend the section meetings now even more punctually than before. The executive board of the Local has prepared a series of recommendations of importance to the workers in our trade and it is up to the members themselves to decide upon these matters, take a closer interest in the affairs of our industry and bring better order and incidentally greater returns to themselves.

News from Local 38

By B. DRASIN, Secretary

I presume that our members are well informed about the happenings in our newly-established local up to the time of our elections of paid and unpaid officers. It is, therefore, important to acquaint our members with the happenings in our local since that time.

For those who did not participate in the aforementioned elections, it might be well to say that the attendance was altogether beyond our expectations. The following were elected:

Organizer-Secretary

R. Drasin.

Italian Executive Board Members

(2 to be elected by Italian Branch)

Fasani, S. Romeo, Faust International.

Executive Board

G. Borgogre, B. Chasnov, B. Cohen, B. Drasin, M. Goodman, M. Kaplan, E. Pavlicek, I. Resnikoff, H. Siegel, N. Wilks, D. Wisniefsky.

On Tuesday, May 10th, a public installation of the new officers took place. Our old local chairman, Brother Chasnov, opened the meeting. After a short address he turned over the official installation to Brother Feinberg, vice-president and manager of the Joint Board. In a long speech he pointed out to the newly elected officers and other members who were present their duties to the organization. He showed us some of the hardships we were going to be confronted with, and promised his help and cooperation whenever needed.

Brother Shane, manager of Local No. 1, and Brother Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, in their addresses, were very encouraging.

They were given by Brothers N. Abramowitz, Dorchinsky, Drensky, Dominica, Djoristano, Rosenfarb, and myself. All were of the opinion that harmony and united action of the active forces of our Union are essential for building up a strong local; that in order to keep the shops we have, and also in due time to carry through a strong organization campaign, there must be absolute cooperation; that we may hope to spread our influence over the unorganized workers of our trade and be a real benefit to them.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Industry's Toll on Children

By J. CHARLES LAUE

There are over a million toilers on farms or in factories who are under the age of 16, according to the last national census, mainly confined to states that do not have laws prohibiting such employment. Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York are states that have enlightened legislation prohibiting or regulating child labor. Recent investigations have shown how these laws are being evaded for lack of proper enforcement. Much of this is revealed in the number of industrial accidents that came to light in which children are killed or injured.

Under the New York laws, children under 14 may not be industrially employed, although there is no restriction on farm labor. Factories that can fruits and vegetables come under the heading of industry, but child labor is permitted under a special form of permit granted by the State Industrial Commissioner where the employment is not considered harmful. All children under 18 who secure employment are technically under the supervision and protection of the State.

The latest study of accidents to child workers has been made by the New York State Department of Labor, based on the claims made for compensation for accidents in the year 1920. This showed the number of children killed or injured in New York State for that year to be 1,817. This is known to be much less than the actual number of cases of injury.

Children employed in agriculture and in domestic service, office boys and office girls in certain industries, messengers and errand boys who are not protected by the compensation law. The reports also ignore the great number of accidents in which the disability lasted less than

two weeks; as for example, for the year in which the study was made 345,672 industrial accidents were reported to the commission. Of this number, 51,099 were compensable. Thus, of the total number of adult workers injured, only 14.8 per cent received any money for medical treatment or to enable them to face life anew after being crippled at their tasks; so that the actual number of accidents to children must have been far greater than that reported, especially in view of the effort made to conceal the employment of boys and girls under the legal age to obtain working papers.

The total number of accidents studied was 1,817. Nine out of ten of the boys and girls injured in New York industries in 1920 were between the ages of 16 and 20. Eighty-one per cent (1,472) of the accidents happened to boys, only 345 befalling girls. Sixty-one per cent occurred in New York City as against 39 per cent in the rest of the State.

Manufacturing occupations were responsible for nearly four-fifths while the other most dangerous industries for children were transportation, public utilities and trade.

Nearly three-fourths of the total were injuries to the hands or arms, including thumb and finger accidents; accidents to the lower extremities numbered 236; to the face, head and neck, 81; to the trunk, 106, "the injury being due to strain in 47 of these cases."

The total of accidents to boys and girls who worked for their living in the State of New York in 1920 were as follows:

Causes	Number of Accidents
Machinery	1,021
Vehicles	112
Explosions, electricity, fire	51

Poisons and corrosives	10
Falls of persons	151
Stepping on or striking objects ..	39
Falling objects	31
Handling of objects	280
Hand tools	68
Animals	3
Miscellaneous	81

TOTAL 1,817

There were ten compensated death cases during the year. All of the victims were boys, one of which was 15, three were 16, and six were 17 years old. One of these deaths was due to machinery, one to an automobile, four to falls, and four were elevator accidents.

By far the larger number of the machine accidents were due to power machinery. Metal-working machines led in the number of accidents, being responsible for more than a third, presumably being responsible for most of the injuries. The most serious accidents were falls down elevator shafts. Under the miscellaneous cases the largest group, 36 accidents, resulted from "wrestling, sparring and horseplay." In most of these instances a boy or a girl would taunt or tease another and an accident would result.

As a result of this study, the State Department of Labor has made recommendations that no child under 18 years of age be permitted to work on a cutting or stamping machine in the metal industry, since so large a number of accidents were found in connection with these machines.

Another relates to accidents occurring to children illegally employed. Whether or not the state should penalize the employer for giving work to a child under the age of 14, by the adoption of the treble compensation plan, is one of the questions raised by the compensation authorities. Such children, if injured, will be given three times the amount to which they would be entitled if legally employed.

As in the case of other labor laws,

the State of Wisconsin is a model for New York in the enforcement of the compensation law. It has been found by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin that treble compensation for children under the legal age of employment has been the most effective measure for the enforcement of the child labor law which has ever been used in that state.

An appeal also is made to employers to concern themselves more with the safety of child workers by giving particular attention to training them in safe and careful methods of handling their work and tools.

Thirty-seven of the accidents reported were due to strains in handling heavy objects and 52 were caused by dropping heavy objects.

No growing child should be pushing or lifting so heavy an object that injury may result, but a knowledge of how to push and lift to best advantage and with least effort may do much to prevent accidents. Employers also are urged to exert themselves to see that children are properly instructed in handling cutting tools. It is in this respect that the apprentice systems maintained by many of the labor unions are a proper safeguard of the life and limbs of the working-class youth.

The study was made by the State Department of Labor through the Division of Women in Industry, the most active branch of the department, with a view to adding to the scanty knowledge of accidents to children and the degree of enforcement of the child labor law.

Since more than six times as many adults were injured in 1920 in New York industries as received compensation, it is considered likely that the total number of children employed in the course of their injury that year was close to 10,000.

Many more were hurt but concealed their injuries for fear of losing their jobs. Surely this is a record to the discredit of the foremost industrial state in the country.

The Present Moment in England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service.)

No more serious European situation has arisen since 1914, viewed superficially, than is being created at the moment by the British note to the Soviet Government and by the French and Belgian notes to the German Government. Only superficially, it is to be hoped, because, in spite of the folly and wickedness of diplomats who learned nothing either from the Great War or the Peace that followed it, one still believes that the refusal of the people themselves will avert a new war that otherwise would seem to be inevitable. But, unfortunately, in the absence of a true democracy, either here or in France, the people have not yet the power to stop their respective governments from conducting hostilities which they veil in such euphemisms as notes and "peaceful conversations."

AS AUSTRIA TO SERBIA

Unless the people do refuse to be led into another war—and the strong manifestos issued by the Independent Labor Party and the Union of Democratic Control, the speeches of labor leaders in the country, and the big demonstration of protest called for next Sunday in Trafalgar Square, are some measure of the feeling of the workers about the Russian crisis—the note sent to Moscow by our Govern-

ment without any consultation with Parliament is at least as provocative of war as was the Austrian note to Serbia in July, 1914, which was the immediate cause of the Great War. No one denies the right of Great Britain to protest to any foreign government if she thinks that government is unjustly interfering with her fishing rights, or conducting propaganda against her in her Dominions, or ill-treating her subjects,—always presuming that Great Britain has previously assured herself as far as possible that there is ground for such complaints. But it is extremely doubtful whether she has any right to express an opinion about any other country's treatment of the religious question at home and, if she is impelled to do so by feelings of humanity, as in the case of some Christian minorities abroad, she is certainly called upon to do so very carefully, and not in one country more than another. And lastly, she breaks every law both of the old and the new diplomacy when she sends a note like the one just despatched to Moscow, which is in reality an ultimatum and may easily lead,—unless labor is strong enough here and the Soviet Government wise enough in Moscow,—to prevent the disruption of such relations as do exist between this country and Russia.

REACTION AT HOME

Reaction is rearing up her head at home, as can be seen in the Bill now before Parliament, to create a permanent force of special constables who can be called up in case of necessity. The danger of founding a kind of Fascist organization, which would necessarily be drawn from middle-class and probably reactionary circles and could be employed against the workers in strikes, is obvious in this measure, and the Labor Party in Parliament has put up a good fight, though unsuccessfully, against it.

THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The significance of the meeting this week in York city of the Women's Labor Conference is far greater than is demonstrated merely in its resolutions, excellent as these are. The presence of a dozen young German youths and girls as representatives of the important German Workers' International Movement, marks the internationalism of this annual meeting of women workers in a very actual manner; and the most interesting and moving passage of the Presidential speech by Mrs. Harrison Bell related to the subject of the mothers' desire for peace and the organized women's efforts towards a peace education. "We welcome all the various leagues of youth," she said, "kibbe lifts, co-operative circles, Socialist schools, camps and settlements, which provide recreation and out-of-door experience." She added the hope that good progress in coordinating these movements would be made during the year. It was stated that 30,000 women had joined the labor organizations since last year. On the opening day of the Conference, resolutions were passed on adult suffrage, (wo-

men's suffrage in this country being still restricted to women over thirty with certain—other restrictions as well), and against the action of the education authorities in dismissing married women teachers.



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It Is Thus

By A. LEBEDIGER

I read the latest trade balances of the bandit industry in China—and, if you please, the affair presents itself to me as follows:

Over in the Celestial Empire—or is it Republic—there dwells in disheartening ennui a foreign diplomat. He is talented—nay, brilliant, diplomatically speaking, but in that dormant land his powers are all but asleep. In this ungodly drowsy atmosphere his gifts have become rusty and are fast going to rot.

So one bright spring night or morning, our diplomat addresses himself to his wife:

"I have an idea."

"And what may that be?" his spouse inquires languidly.

"It occurs to me that—for the lack of anything else—we might start a little world-war in these parts. . . . It's been a long time since . . . Don't you think so?"

"But how?" the wife smiles incredulously.

"How?" Very simple. You and I will first of all, have ourselves

captured by Chinese bandits. . . .

"Bandits!" yells the diplomat's wife. "How stupid! Would you risk my life?"

"Fear not," the diplomat says reassuringly, "there is no ground whatever for any apprehension, I assure you. For the outside world it is going to be a bandit stunt—but as a matter of plain fact we shall employ in this case ordinary Chinese citizens. Our friend Li-Hun-Foo, and our friend Fu-Che-Foo—would you feast them? Well, I shall take it up with them. They must capture us and hold us for ransom. In the meantime our government will get set-up about it and send over warships. Now, you know that when one government sends over warships the others are bound to follow suit—and there's no telling but that we may have a nice little war to take care of in these parts very shortly."

"And what, pray, do we stand to gain thereby?" wonders the wife.

"What shall we gain thereby?" The diplomat glances a bit scornful-

ly at his spouse. "To begin with—my name will resound all over the world; second, I shall write a book of memoirs; '100 Days With Chinese Bandits'; and, third, the movie men will get after us, and we might realize a pretty penny to boot!"

"Not bad," says the wife. "so long as you promise that there is no risk or discomfort in it. . . ."

* * *

Oh, along the wide plains of China there roams an Oriental idler, a blasé hunter for Oriental thrills—and the poor fellow is fairly dying from inactivity. He came here in quest of sensations—and perhaps riches. But China is a poor land—a land where life is just one bowl of rice after another—heavily stuff!

Then an idea crosses his brain—and as he runs into a counterpart of himself, another rampaging idler, he calls out gleefully:

"I've got it! We are saved!"

"Got what?"

"Mr. Hopkinson, I've a plan!"

"What is it, Mr. Tompkinson?"

"My plan is that we be captured by Chinese bandits!"

"But how?"

"Quite simple. Let's get out beyond city limits and roam around un-

til we get picked up."

"And what do we get from that?"

"A great many things, I should say. First, we shall become the sensation of the day. And, second, we might pick up not only passage money back home, but a substantial slice of dough, perhaps. . . ."

"But good God, isn't there danger in this business? Aren't they likely to finish us up?"

"Not a bit! I've got this plan all doped out! You see we first get captured, and then we work the game hand in glove with the bandits. We work this ransom business with the gang on a regular commercial basis, and we act as the financial advisers—fifty-fifty, my lad!"

"And what if our government refuses to pay the ransom?"

"How silly! Whadayeamen they wouldn't! They'll have to! Two American citizens, don't you forget that! It makes me laugh. They'll be too happy to pay! And besides, our government will lose nothing by this transaction. China will pay the bill with interest—and a nice bit of publicity cannot hurt us—can it?"

And thus the bandit business is going on as usual, thanks, in the Celestial . . . er . . . Republic."

What's to be Done with the Children?

By MATILDA ROBBINS

(Continued from Last Week.)

THE TEACHER

Mrs. Rose was a teacher of languages in high school before her two children came. She commanded a good salary and enjoyed her work. Two years' leave of absence convinced her that she still wanted to pursue her work as a teacher and she returned to school, leaving her first-born in care of a nurse. But the domestic complications that arose in the turnover of nurses seriously interfered with her work. The problem of child-rearing in a city apartment house was so great that Mrs. Rose decided to move to the suburbs when the second child came.

The children are now two and four years old respectively. Mrs. Rose is a commuter between a Long Island town and New York where she teaches. The children are well cared for by an expensive housekeeper, and the mother feels that the problem is partially solved. But, then, the Rose income is five hundred dollars a month and comfortable suburban life can be had on that.

THE ARTIST

Mrs. DeVal is a struggling artist with aspirations. She works for a commercial illustrating concern, goes to an art school in the evening and has the responsibility of a four-year old daughter. The little girl goes to a certain well-known modern school in Greenwich Village, where Mrs. DeVal has her apartment. The fee there is about fifty dollars a month and the hours for the children from nine to four. Mrs. DeVal's own hours at the studios are from nine to five and it is not possible for her to be home before five-thirty or six o'clock. This gap between her own hours and those of the child's school are the cause of a great deal of difficulty.

Mrs. DeVal cannot afford a full-time worker for the home. She has tried numerous part-time helpers without satisfaction, for they are usually of the type that studies in the morning and evening, necessitating an early leave, or women with children of their own who must get the family dinner ready for six o'clock. The problem of how to hold a job, study, at night and take care of a

child after four o'clock in the afternoon and all day Saturday, when Mrs. DeVal herself works until one o'clock, is one that does not permit of the mother's best development in the field of art. But hundreds like Mrs. DeVal in our large cities attempt it and it is a heart-breaking task.

THE WRITER

My own case. I did not return to work until my little girl was fourteen months old. Then back to the city from rural New Hampshire and to the city's complicated problems. I came to Washington to take a job, but to do it I must place my child in competent hands.

Washington is the home of the U. S. Children's Bureau which has done remarkable work in lowering the rate of infant mortality in the United States. But Washington, like other cities has no facilities any more advanced than the individual nurse. My diligent search resulted in finding a very excellent woman with a home in the suburbs, but rather than expose the child to incompetent maids, I decided upon the very hard course of leaving her to board with this woman. She was all one could desire for a small child and would do any community credit by caring for groups of children. But it was very hard for me to separate myself from my child and to see her only week-ends.

But my most serious troubles began when I came to New York with its multifarious problems, every one facing the working mother with a terrible cumulative effect.

In my search for group life for the child, I discovered the Play School, the only one of its kind in New York City that attempts to combine play and education and where outdoor life, where all the city limitations, is emphasized. But on application I found that its capacity was reached and there was a long waiting list.

I went to a Montessori school, the only one I heard of. This was on West End Avenue, interestingly equipped and conducted by a woman who is said to know a great deal about child training. But this school had only morning groups and the fee was prohibitive to me. But even could I have afforded it, the place was

too far away from my home and work. It would have been practically impossible to get the child to school in the morning and to my office at nine-thirty.

But I was determined to explore every possibility before settling on a nurse at home. So I went to the settlement in my neighborhood which has always enjoyed a very good reputation and is extensively advertised as an efficient cooperator. What I found was this:

There were thirty children assigned the worker in charge and her part-time assistant. These children ranged from two years to twelve or thereabouts. The girl in charge was exceedingly young mentally, seemingly inexperienced and her assistant, was of a rather inferior type of chambermaid. The children did not look happy; their supervisor was not exactly sweet to them; and all showed signs of physical neglect. At the end of two days I gave up the experiment.

Are there, then, no places in New York City where working mothers, whose earnings permit a moderate fee for the intelligent care of their children, could take them at the preschool age? There are not, as the stories cited amply attest. Movements are started for cooperative housing, for cooperative laundries, for cooperative markets, for many other things, but cooperative child-rearing affording competent, intelligent service and relieving the working mother of much worry and waste, —that the city that prides itself on its leadership among American cities has not.

I have purposely chosen to tell the stories of working mothers who command rather better incomes than thousands of other women in industrial and commercial fields. If the problem of having their children properly cared for is so great, how infinitely greater and sadder is the plight of those mothers in our factories, mills and offices whose pay is low, whose mental faculties are decimated by excessive work and who submit blindly to a fate they cannot control!

I have seen the working mothers of the Southern textile mills and I have seen them in the industrial towns of New England. I have talked to them in theatre dressing rooms and while on their knees scrubbing up

temples of finance and commerce, and I have discussed the problem with intelligent, forward-looking women workers in industry and the professions. But beyond a feeble attempt by a few individual mothers for a personal solution of the problem, there is not in this country even the beginning of a broad plan to meet the exigencies brought about by the changed economic status of the mother. That the care of the child of the working mother shall be an integral part of our civic life, of our educational movements, of our sincere consideration, is a debt that society has not yet even recognized.

"A mother's place is in the home," we still hear about us. But we might just as well pronounce incantations as a cure for typhoid and tuberculosis as to face the problem with that old slogan. The great majority of women who fill the ranks in our industrial and commercial life did not haul themselves consciously out of their homes. Their entry into the economic life of the times was as inevitable under the present system, as the steam engine supplanting the horse cart and the power loom triumphing over the hand loom. In the development of a machine age, women and mothers were not permitted to escape its servitude.

Today these women and mothers are battling against odds. The human element is of small consideration in our mechanical age. The mechanism of housekeeping is receiving constant attention from manufacturers of washing machines, prepared food, houseproof hosiery and what not. But the children of working mothers who wear houseproof hosiery and use prepared food concern no one but the mothers themselves, and they are as yet an unrelated mass of individuals, bewildered at the complicated social system and unable to grasp its significance.

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EDITORIALS

A MENACE THAT MUST NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED

The International Clothing Workers' Federation, of which our International is a member, will hold its annual congress next July at Stuttgart. Our International was, of course, invited to attend this gathering; but at the writing we do not as yet know whether our union will be represented at the Stuttgart congress. There are a few obstacles in the way—but whether or not we will be represented, we desire to point out here as clearly as possible the importance of this Federation of Clothing Workers not only for the workers in our industries in Europe, but also in America.

We suspect that many of our workers take but a meagre interest in the fortunes of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, and while some regard this affiliation as the paying of homage to an abstract idea of international labor solidarity, there are many whose attitude towards this matter is quite cynical. They are inclined to believe that these congresses serve as a mere pretext for some leaders of the labor movement to make joy trips abroad at the expense of the union.

Superficially it would seem that there is some justification for such a belief. How, indeed, can one expect American workers to have more than a platonic interest in the wages, work hours and work methods in Europe? Are they not widely separated by the Atlantic Ocean and many other great barriers? That which for the majority of the workers in Europe is still an ideal, has already been achieved by our workers—so how can we talk of an actual identity of interests between the clothing workmen of America and Europe? At the utmost the American garment makers may feel a certain amount of sympathy towards their poorer and horribly exploited brethren in Europe; they might from time to time generously help them with money. But what concerns real working affiliation, it has been deemed practically impossible, even though theoretically it may have had a strong lure for those who are given to dreaming.

Nevertheless, it would seem that all this practical talk has been mere illusion, while the truth is just the contrary. We have been lulling ourselves by this practical talk into a belief which might very soon cost us quite dearly. On our part we are convinced that our affiliation and cooperation with the other members of the International Clothing Workers' Federation are far more than mere idealism. It is of the highest importance to our material interests to take a warm and energetic part in the affairs of the clothing workers of Europe.

Of course, many might say that we have nothing to fear in the way of competition from the poorly paid European workers. Thanks to our government, the gates of America are closed to a very large number of workers who might have come over to compete with us. Neither have we to fear those who succeed in arriving here. Our unions are strong enough not to permit our manufacturers to exploit the new arrivals, and our interest in the fate of the workers on the other side of the ocean need be no other than sentimental.

Yet in point of fact this is not true. The garment workers who are not being admitted into America today can in the course of time become just as dangerous competitors to our clothing workers as they would have been if admitted. Their competition might be even more dangerous, for, if we can hinder employers from taking advantage of their helplessness upon their arrival here, we are entirely impotent to prevent their employment at miserable wages in Europe. And if they cannot come to America themselves, their products can be easily brought over here. Tariff or no tariff, they can without difficulty compete with the products of the American workers and very soon drive them out of their jobs.

That this is not a bare assumption can be clearly seen from some correspondence printed the week in the trade daily, "Women's Wear," from which we deem it worthwhile to quote a few important passages in order that our readers might conceive the danger which threatens the entire cloak and dress industry in the United States, including the workers who make their living at these trades.

This letter, among other things, says the following:

"There is further evidence here that various German manufacturers of blouses, dresses, suits, and coats are planning to compete in the British and American markets much more thoroughly this fall and next spring than at any previous time. The price difference, in their belief, is such that they will be able to knock the bottom out of any foreign competition they may encounter, despite all import tariffs, even with the export taxes still prevailing here, which, however, they hope to see abolished in a short time."

In the same letter there is given verbatim the opinion of a well-known German dress manufacturer, O. Jacoby:

"Considering we pay only about one-tenth of the wages in the United States, and one-eighth of those in Great Britain, we should be able to compete with the manufacturers of these countries, even considering the high import duties payable on German imported goods. We feature handwork exclusively, all our embroidering and trimming is done by hand, in the Saxon and Czech mountain districts, by a staff of home workers which have inherited the "embroidery touch" from their ancestors. Although we pay in Czech crowns, the needs of the people in the districts where our embroideries and trimmings are made are at a low level, and earnings are not therefore higher than they are in Germany, calculated in German paper marks."

Here you have the whole capitalist scheme of competition in tabloid form,—competition which is bound to become in time an imminent danger to the workers in our industries. It must be kept in mind that, unlike mining, building and similar trades, which cannot be done by workers from abroad and require the brain and brawn of the local laborers, garments sold in New York can be made in a little town hundreds of miles away from it all, for this matter, at a distance of thousands of miles, in Europe. The German clothing worker is now compelled to work for one-tenth of the wages received by the American cloakmaker, and German and Czech cloakmakers, embroiderers and dressmakers are therefore potentially dangerous competitors to American workers. There is nothing at all impossible in the supposition that such competition might either wipe out the entire American cloak and dress industry or force labor conditions in them to sink to the abysmal level prevailing in Europe.

From all this—and we believe we did not paint the situation too black—it is clear that, while Europe may seem far away, conditions of international industry should compel us to take a very close interest in the life and labor of the European garment workers. If we fail to act like brothers and fellow-trade-unionists toward one another at this time, we might in time become bitter enemies who consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, will be forced to undermine the interests of each other.

To prevent such a misfortune, American clothing workers will certainly not allow their wages to be cut and their living standards to be lowered. But they must do all in their power to lift the clothing workers of Europe to the level of American wages and American living standards. This in our opinion is the only way to prevent an internecine war between the garment workers of Europe and that America, and when one looks with a clear eye upon all that transpires about him, and ventures to look a little further into the future, one cannot feel that the movement of the garment workers of Europe is something distant and infinitely remote from its own interests. One begins to perceive that every material and moral assistance given our trans-Atlantic fellow workers is not only idealism but practical work, and, if you please, a selfish effort to protect our own union scales and standards.

That is why we consider the coming convention of the International Clothing Workers' Federation in Stuttgart a very important event, and our affiliation with that Federation not merely as a pretty gesture but as a highly necessary matter. We believe it is the duty of our own International and of all other unions in the needle industry to take care that this International Clothing Workers' Federation becomes as soon as possible a powerful factor in the needle trades of Europe—so that the workers in those industries may obtain shorter hours and better wages which, allowing the differences in local conditions, can be more or less compared with the wages of the American clothing workers.

It is in this spirit and with these thoughts in mind that we forward our fraternal greetings to the coming convention of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. We hope that all its decisions for the elevation of the economic and moral status of the clothing workers the world over will very soon begin to materialize. From our side we can assure them that whatever aid will be necessary from the clothing industry in America in general and from our International in particular, such aid will be given wholeheartedly and unstintingly.

QUIET WORK THAT COUNTS

It is peaceful in our trade. With the exception of a little strike here and there, there are no conflicts of any account in our industry, and an outsider might be led to conclude that the union leaders are vacationing these days. The truth, however, is that in all our local organizations and particularly in the office of the International, steady daily activities and conferences are going on and important constructive work is being done.

First, attention is being given to the problem of the jobbers. It is agreed to by everybody that, until the jobber has been made responsible to the union, we cannot dream of removing certain chaotic conditions which prevail in our trades. But it is well understood that the carrying of this plan into practice is not as easy as it is when outlined on paper. Too many difficulties are in the way, and these difficulties naturally arouse differences of opinion. These conferences are being held for the purpose of arriving at a unified plan, and it is expected that, very soon after the plan of controlling the jobbing end of our industry has been prepared in all detail, it will be outlined in full to our members.

This is quite fundamental work, which is of vital importance to our big cloakmakers' organization. Only after this plan has been prepared and presented to them will our cloakmakers be in a position to appreciate its importance in full and will understand that

Women in Joint Attack Upon Supreme Court

By B. MEIMAN

(Special Washington Correspondence to JUSTICE)

What do they want of the Supreme Court?

The National Women's Trade Union League held a national conference this week in Washington which was attended by an unusually large number of delegates from women's organizations, to protest against the recent decision of the Supreme Court involving the minimum wage law. There were present at this conference delegates not only of women's organizations, but from bodies of women who have little if anything to do with industry. Among those who sent delegates were the National League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Catholic Women, the American Association of University Women, the National Consumers League, etc. It stands to reason that the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions that have a substantial number of women workers as members were there too.

To get a clear idea of what was done at this conference, I shall enumerate some of the subjects on which speeches were delivered and which were generally discussed: Legal Implications of the Supreme Court Decision on the Minimum Wage Law; Shall the Power of the Supreme Court be Restricted; Shall the Federal Constitution be Amended to Insure the Protection of Social Legislation and the Rights of Labor; The Necessity for Organization of Women Workers; etc., etc. Right after the conference there appeared in Washington's biggest daily, the Star, a long editorial which asked the question: "What do they want of the Supreme Court and its upright and conscientious members?" The editorial protests very strongly against the demand made by

one of the speakers at the conference for a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court.

I am inclined to believe that the Star is right. It is not the Supreme Court that is at fault in this instance, but the Federal Constitution. Recently a number of decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court affecting adversely the interests of labor. Its decisions on the child labor law, the Coronado Coal case, and the minimum wage law point to a definite tendency on the part of the Supreme Court to hinder the enactment of any laws for the improvement of the conditions of the workers. It indicates perhaps, too, that the personnel of the Supreme Court is antagonistic towards liberal legislation. A change in its personnel, however, will not cure this evil. To effect a remedy, the entire system must undergo a radical change. The Constitution must be modified so that the Supreme Court's power to annul such legislation shall be taken away from it,—after a majority of Congress have approved it and it has been signed by the President. As long as this power remains in the Supreme Court, no social legislation worthy of the name will be possible.

It is interesting to note that both in the decision on the child labor law, the minimum wage law and in the decisions affecting other laws tending to improve the lot of the workers, the Supreme Court invariably makes use of the argument that this legislation is an abridgment of civic liberty. In deciding that the child labor law was unconstitutional, the Court argues that this law takes away from the children the right to work and deprives the parent of the right to make a contract on behalf of his child. In deciding recently against the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia, the Court again argues that the law takes away from women the right to work for smaller wages than they choose to accept. In other words, the Supreme Court defends in this

decision the "freedom" of women and children.

This is the way in which the editorial defending the Supreme Court marshals its arguments.

"In the matter of the minimum wage law, the court held that the statute was unconstitutional in that it was a price-fixing measure, and that it abridged the right of contract. There can be no dissent from those grounds of objection. The law was undeniably price-fixing in its effect in that it provided for a minimum below which no rate should be paid, not to all workers, but to a specified class within the District of Columbia. Equally undeniably, it abridged the right of contract in forbidding the employment of women in the District of Columbia at wages below the standard to be fixed by a commission from whose judgment there was no appeal. It did not give the employer equal contractual rights with the worker. On those grounds, the court, putting aside ethical and moral considerations involved in this question of wages for women, held to the view that it does not lie within the powers of Congress under the Constitution as it stands to impose such a limitation."

The argument sounds rather logical—of course from the point of view of the writer's conception of law and equity. The same defender of the Supreme Court says further as follows:

"As in the case of the child labor legislation, which the court has similarly declared unconstitutional, there is no recourse but a change in the Constitution permitting such enactments."

A change in the Constitution, however, involves another great difficulty. It is a tremendously drawn-out affair. The difficulties in the way of an amendment to the Constitution are enormous and they require an endless amount of time. That is why we say that even Gompers, at the recent Congressional hearing, would

rather advise trying to enact new child labor legislation than make an amendment to the Constitution. "To attempt to change the Constitution," said Gompers at that time, "should be a means of last resort," adding thereto that the Constitution is too sacred a thing to bother it much.

Nevertheless the argument is too lengthy a process and should not therefore be attempted is not entirely irrefutable. One need only recall a little of recent history to conclude that, when the necessary amount of public opinion is created in favor of a change, its enactment does not take very long. When Congress was about to vote for the Surinam-Bastardy amendment,—the enfranchisement of women,—the opponents of women suffrage tried to smuggle a point into that bill to the effect that this amendment to the Constitution shall become null and void if it does not receive the required sanction of three-fourths of the States within a period of seven years. The proponents of the bill fought against this plan with all their might as they themselves did not believe that this amendment could be carried in all State legislatures in the brief course of seven years.

"It is too short a time to carry through a Constitutional amendment," they argued. In the end it took less than two years before this amendment became part of the Constitution. The prohibition amendment is another case in point. It would seem that things go along at a much faster speed these years than they formerly did and it would therefore be very advisable for the American labor movement to begin working full steam ahead for the Constitutional amendment restricting the powers of the Supreme Court. This amendment, we reiterate, must cover not only one specific line of activity and not even be confined to labor legislation. In the light of the recent activities of the Supreme Court, this amendment must aim at the power of the Court to hamper Congress in general in the enactment of social legislation. The powers of the Supreme Court must be abridged or entirely changed. It is a big task but it is worth all the effort and energy that its accomplishment will demand.

their leaders have not been lax in taking care of the interests of the workers in the trade.

The second no less important task is the problem of uniting the two dressmakers' locals, 22 and 23, into one organization under the control of the Joint Board Cloakmakers. On the surface, this job would seem to be quite an easy proposition; but in reality it is a very complicated problem. There have already been held a number of conferences for these purposes but as yet no firm decision has been arrived at.

Of course, there exists no doubt whatever that the consolidation of these two locals must take place at the earliest possible date. The point of gravity in this situation, however, lies in the disagreement with regard to which joint board the united locals should affiliate with; the Cloakmakers' or the Waist and Dress Makers'. The general Executive Board has adopted the decision that the united dress local become affiliated with the Cloak Joint Board. There is, however, a substantial minority in both joint boards which believes that this would be a wrong step, though they will, of course, submit to the decision of the G. E. B. if it is insisted upon. It is, however, still doubtful, whether the step is advisable since there is considerable opposition to it, and whether regardless of the soundness of its logic, such a measure carried out against the will of a number of important factors within the union, will be crowned with the desired success.

Nevertheless, each conference brings the solution of this problem nearer and nearer. When finally accomplished, it will be a measure of fundamental importance and usefulness for every man and woman employed in the dress shops of New York. It is the kind of work that is done without much hubbub and tumult, but is of real actual and vital value for the existence and prosperity of the union.

We are convinced that when these two big problems will have been solved and incorporated within the body of our union, they will amount to much more than any fight won for better working conditions. For, no matter how highly we value such victories, the kind of work done at present, which has as its object to make safe the gains already achieved and to ensure their permanence and stability, is constructive work that transcends in importance all and everything.

ANOTHER HOME FOR UNIONISM

It is real pleasant for us to report that Local 1, too, the Cloak Operators' Local, has purchased a home of its own side by side with the big splendid headquarters of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union.

Of course, a headquarters is not everything in our movement. The spirit of unity, of fraternity, the spirit of being ever ready to fight one for all and all for one, is far more important than the ability to maintain a meeting-place of our own. Nevertheless, homes owned by our unions are external symbols of that power and of that spirit that we have spoken of.

We congratulate Local 1 upon the acquisition of this splendid home, within the walls of which we hope they will with even greater energy and dignity than heretofore, work for the interests of their large membership, so that it will justly earn the name of a "home of labor."

SECRETARY BAROFF HOME AGAIN

We missed Secretary Baroff these long weeks of his absence from New York and the general office. Everyone who knows him will admit that he spreads around himself an atmosphere of warmth, and of hearty, genuine comradeship. Brother Baroff stayed longer on the Pacific Coast than we all expected. We shall leave it for a later report to tell of his experiences in the West. We are certain that he has done all in his power to help bring the San Francisco cloak situation to a good conclusion and that it is not his fault that the capitalist forces in that city have made a conspiracy against the small heroic cloakmakers' local there, and are delaying the successful outcome of this bitter conflict.

Secretary Baroff also visited Los Angeles and will no doubt tell many interesting things about the situation of our workers in that city. The main object of Baroff's trip was to present to the General Executive Board a clear report on the conditions in the women's wear industry on the Pacific Coast so that the Board might know how to act with regard to problems arising from time to time in that territory. We are confident that in this respect his journey was an undoubted success.

What Shall We Say To The Miners?

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Old King Coal
Was a sick old soul!
Oh, a sick old soul was he!
'Now I know what to do!
To make a new man of you.'
Said Doctor Miner, cheerfully.

Now the workers are writing the prescriptions. Nothing reveals more sharply the changed conditions under which we are living. Not so many years ago, the lords of capital knew just what the workers had to do in order to cure their poverty, insecurity and drab living conditions. They had only to be industrious, sober, honest and thrifty and the world would be theirs. Even in America, the last stronghold of Pollyanna-ism, the workers are beginning to suspect that Doc Capital is a quack. The steel workers are toiling 12 hours a day; prohibition has made us workers, who can't pay \$8 a quart, all sober; the great bulk of us are far more honest than Charles W. Morse; and during the war many of us had our pennies saved through Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps. But the income tax reports show we are getting less of the national income than ever. So we're changing doctors.

But now Doc Capital isn't in the best of health himself. Ever since the war he showed symptoms of gout, asthma and other diseases of age and high living. Then those four years of strain proved almost fatal. His lifeblood, trade, is clogged in his arteries; his nervous system, finance and credit, always so responsive and steady before, is crazily jerky; his heart, the coal mines, which keeps all the rest of him going, seems to be suffering fatty degeneration. He is trying hard to patch himself up. But child, of the old school, he will not in fact cannot—let science aid him. Because his ailments react upon them, the workers are beginning to prescribe.

It is heartening to note the difference in the methods of these two. Labor can dare to be scientific. One of the first rules of scientific diagnosis is—get at the cause. Labor is basing its prescriptions upon the causes.

Take coal, for instance. The modern world with its machinery, its rushing railroad locomotives, its giant cities, its never silent electric voices, is run by the tremendous force locked in manufactured power. We get our power today from coal, therefore, and the industry by which it is mined, is the base upon which the whole vast steel-ribbed structure of industry rests. And yet, in the United States, greatest industrial nation of all, bituminous coal mining is the worst-functioning industry we have. It has lost on the average over the last thirty years 94 days out of every 309, in 1921 it lost 139 average out of 309. It is vastly over-expanded—equipped, that is, to produce from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 more tons each year than are needed. It loses one ton of coal for every ton mined. By poor organization of its underground work it loses 50 per cent of working time in the mines. It wastes valuable by-products. Its operators make little or no attempt to meet problems of work, selling, accounting, engineering or management. The miners, of course, have been suffering the results of these conditions. Not only have they been forced to work in a part-time industry which made the highest wage-rates apparently incapable of yielding a living wage, (needle workers know just what this means), but they have had to fight continual attempts to make up losses by cutting the wage bill. The

rest of the nation is also waking up to the dangers inherent in the present management of our mines. The growing uneasiness has forced the appointment of the Fact-Finding Coal Commission, which has already issued a preliminary report and even now is preparing its final report on conditions in the industry. But valuable as the work of the Commission may be and important as such a commission undoubtedly would be as part of some larger scheme, facts on conditions in the industry are not scarce. Engineers, government investigators, the operators themselves and the miners have all testified to the disorganization of the industry. What shall we do about the admitted facts?

The miners are preparing their solution. At their Cleveland Convention in 1919 they accepted the plan of nationalization, in theory. Two years later, in 1921, their convention appointed a Nationalization Research Committee to gather information, draw up a plan, and propagandize for it. John Brophy, William Mitch and Charles C. Golden were appointed to carry out these instructions. Today their work is completed. In its course they encountered unexpected opposition from the international officials. There is at present an open breach between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Brophy. But the plan for nationalization has been drawn and will undoubtedly be brought before the convention of the mine workers this autumn. Already the 43,000 miners organized in District 2 have accepted it as their program.

In these three pamphlets is the gist of the work of the Nationalization Research Committee. In them are reviewed the facts of the situation (as set forth above), the miners' demand for a continuous and permanent fact-finding agency and the outlines of a nationalization program. It is significant that the miners want the fact and all the facts, while the operators prevent the Federal Trade Commission by injunction from getting them. People who live in glass houses are most eager to have green window blinds.

The miners' diagnosis of their diseased industry is sound and con-

vincing. Their prescription is more debatable:

Nationalization of Coal Mines
1. A Secretary of Mines in the Cabinet.

2. A Federal Commission of Mines, to control budget and policy on the basis of continuous fact-finding.

3. A national mining council, to administer policies, with miners, technicians and consumers represented.

4. The safe-guarding of collective bargaining through joint-conference.

5. Freeing production management from wage squabbles and sales problems, by making wages the first charge against the industry and therefore making wage measurement one of the functions of the Federal Commission under the principles of collective bargaining which will be safeguarded by an independent joint wage scale committee.

The "cost of it" since "confiscation, in any form, is of course unthinkable," they reckon at some 4-12 billions

dollars.

The miners' program cannot stand alone. It will affect the whole working-class. The success or failure of their plan will be held before other unions who attempt to forge new paths. Consequently the opinions of all workers are important. The Nationalization Committee has asked for opinions and suggestions from the miners. They would welcome, we are sure, similar opinions and suggestions from members of the I. L. G. W. U. How would readers of JUSTICE answer the following questions:

1. Do you think the miners' plan for nationalization will cure the disorganization of our mining industry?

2. What are the reasons behind your opinion?

3. What suggestions would you make upon the plan, or what different plan, if any, would you propose?

The reviewer will undertake to send letters on this subject printed in JUSTICE to Mr. Brophy.



Situation in Toronto and Montreal Reported by Pres. Sigman

(Continued from page 1)

devoting their energies and efforts to the upbuilding of the union, they have wasted them on personal pickings and jealousies.

Wednesday afternoon, before leaving for New York, President Sigman

addressed a large gathering of cloakmakers at 37 Prince Arthur Street, E., and told them in plain, blunt words that the cooperation of the International and its future interest in the condition of the workers in the Ca-

nadian cloak market will depend a great deal upon the amount of self-help and desire to fight for their own interests that is displayed by the local cloakmakers in the future. He suggested that a committee of 80, aside from the officers of the locals, be selected at once to start a real honest-to-goodness organization campaign. This work will be closely watched by the general office, and upon the outcome of this volunteer effort will greatly depend the part the International will take in the Montreal situation in the future.

While in Montreal, President Sigman consulted with President Foster of the Montreal Central Labor Council and also with the union's attorneys concerning an appeal against Justice Martin's recent judgment granting a permanent injunction against strike picketing on the part of members of our unions in Montreal. It was decided that an appeal be taken at once to the Appellate Division and, if necessary, that another appeal be taken to the Privy Council in England, to reverse the inhuman and drastic terms of this injunction.

Our Unions Aid Call Bazaar

(Continued from Page 1)

ders to the common wheel and are boosting to the best of their ability the undertaking for the only labor and socialist daily in the English language in the East.

The Cloakmakers' Joint Board, in conjunction with the cloakmakers' Socialist branch, has appointed a committee, of which Vice-president Israel Feinberg is chairman, to take charge of a booth of their own at the Bazaar. The committee is very active, and is assured by the shop-chairmen that no less than 500 garments to be contributed by union members will be at the disposal of the persons in charge of the sales at the cloakmakers' booth. The Dress and Waist Joint Board, acting jointly

with the embroiderers' Local 66, has also arranged to have a booth of its own. Very active on the committee are Miss Rebecca Silver, who is doing organizing and publicity work among our unions in connection with this bazaar; Miss Belle Winnick, Miss Annie Kronhardt, and Brothers Masckoff and Riesel.

Several hundred beautiful gowns have been promised by the shop-chairmen for this booth, a substantial number of which have already been delivered. Those shop-chairmen who have not as yet been able to forward these gowns are requested to send them directly to the waist and dress booth at the Bazaar within the next five days.

The Beggar-Princes

Impressions At The Meeting Of The Equity

By HARRY LANG

The union called them and they came,—the union of American actors, the "Equity."

Actors have been called, "Princes on the stage, and beggars off stage." Well, then, I spent several hours with two thousand of these "beggars princes" and princely beggars, and I saw them in both roles, times, or "Equity," they came as "beggars," as "proletarians," wage workers, salary men, union men and women.

Some two thousand American show people gathered at a meeting,—really an eventful affair. They were all there—tragedians and comedians; Shakespearean players and musical comedy stars; luminaries of greater and lesser degrees; all of Broadway with its light and glamour sparkle and brilliance was present.

Fifth Avenue directly opposite the building, spring-flavored Central Park and right next to the Rockefeller mansion, the gathering place of this "proletariat" of showdom. It happened some two weeks ago, on a Sunday afternoon in the gilded ballroom with the wide beautifully carved galleries of the aristocratic Hotel Plaza.

It was a meeting, on the face of it, no different from all other union meetings. The purpose of the meeting, at any rate, was identical with the usual purpose of union meetings of cloakmakers, for instance, or other clothing workers. Several ordinary union topics had to be acted upon,—settlements with employers, working conditions, hours, unfair exploitations,—all usual and ordinary union matters. But there was so much color at the meeting; so many interesting scenes developed, so many tragedies came to the surface together with comical situations that capped all about, that the ordinary union topics assumed altogether extraordinary color.

Tragedies of Broadway comedians, and comedies in the life of Broadway tragedians,—why this in itself is a living slice of human life and interest!

It is not an altogether easy matter to knit show people into one union. It's the old story,—every artist, who for himself. Even the less capable artist, the imitation, the tinsel artist, is a little world unto himself. And each little world has its own interests, its own aspirations. It is tied to hold them together; hard to tie them down and keep them tied to one organization. Yet the Equity, which was born in the great strike on Broadway several years ago, has succeeded in this. The best proof of its virility was this very meeting of itself of two thousand actors and actresses, all members of the Equity. Moreover, this meeting was called at a moment's notice, by telegraph, without any preliminary agitation whatever.

The managers and producers are organized in an association, of which the Shuberts and similar big figures are members. And these big producers are at present in the midst of negotiations with the Equity. They are negotiating about the working conditions to be established after the present agreement between the producers and the Equity expires, and when preparations for the 1924 season will have to be made. We heard the reports of the president of the Equity, Mr. Emerson, of the executive secretary, Mr. Gilmore,—two interesting personalities on Broadway. They related how the negotiations were proceeding; what difficulties were being encountered; what inter-

ests were lining up against the organized American actors, and how the Equity was contending with all these difficulties and overcoming them. We were then forced to the conclusion that the Equity is far from being effaced by the constant devastating flood on Broadway.

Yet more interesting than all this are the tragedies,—human or art tragedies, if you will,—connected with the activity of the Equity Association.

Two actresses were pointed out to me, whose names were resplendent in electric bulbs on Broadway,—stars, both of them. But now they are in eclipse, in darkness. In the Equity strike of several years ago, and then in their efforts to popularize the Equity, they were highly active and enthusiastic, and so they are forced to pay the penalty now. They are still on the stage, playing and keeping their audiences in gales of laughter and amusement, but they are penalized nevertheless. Their names have been erased from the electric signs. They are still prominent inside the theatre, but outside the theatre their names no longer flicker and glare. They therefore feel themselves outdone and hurt. They were considered martyrs at the meeting. That much at least they possessed,—the comfort of martyrdom. They were flattered and pleased that their fellow artists considered them martyrs. That was their compensation.

A leading lady was present at the meeting. She also had been penalized for her fondness for the Equity, for her union activity. She had been practically non-existent for several seasons and Broadway had nearly forgotten about her. She was not engaged for any production. In the end, however, she won. The producers had to submit to her talent, and her name is again resplendent on fiery signs. Victorious, she came to assure her sister and brother artists that the victory is by no means a personal one, and that her previous suffering would not tear her from the Equity.

Musical voices! Practically every American actor and every American actress possesses, pleasant, musically vibrant voice. Tragedian and comedian both have melodious voices. The stage is ingrained in them, it courses through their veins, and so they cannot drop it even at a union meeting; they speak "by note" even in private. "Miss-as-ter Chairman" is declaimed and a "Point of Order" is raised with musical effects.

One of the questions taken up at the meeting concerned the fight to be waged in Albany against the bill to permit Sunday. The Equity considers this proposal from an economic standpoint. Sunday shows would deprive the workers of their day of rest. To arrange for a day of rest during any part of the week, is a thing the managers refuse to consider, and as was pointed out, should they even accede to it, it would be practically impossible to put it into practice.

Nothing is so dear to the life of a Broadway actor or actress as to be able to laze around, to relax. There is no pleasure so deep for a Broadway man or girl, forced all week to walk straight-laced, silk-hatted, powdered and touched up to the pink of perfection, as the luxury of lounging about in lounging robe and kimono on Sundays.

Here they were, these actors and actresses at the meeting in the "Sun-

day best"—and there was not a bit of pretension in this "Sunday best." There were hardly any silk hats. Most of them came in caps, as if they had just shipped out for a little while from their quiet homes or boarding houses. As for the girls,—their dresses bespoke nothing theatrical. Wrapped in loose, flowing cloaks, they came to the aristocratic hotel to discuss the topic familiarly labelled in labor circles as the "class struggle."

And clothing, as you know, often

reveals more of a person's intimate life than anything else.

The meeting had opened with a union song, a labor theme,—"One for All, and All for One." To me there was nothing new in the thing as such; I have witnessed such scenes at other meetings of American unions. But here there were two thousand show folk with musical voices, pouring out their unity in this labor song. It was an extraordinarily beautiful and inspiring demonstration.

In this gilded ballroom of the pretentious hotel, Broadway brilliance and sparkle sang a song not of the stage prince, not of false grandeur, but a song of the lowly, a song of that hard working wage earner that is ever present under the cloak and tinsel of the stage prince.

Co-operative Notes

SENATORS STUDY FOREIGN CO-OPERATIVES

Two United States Senators, members of the farm bloc, are so interested in the great economic accomplishments of cooperation, that they are to spend the summer in Europe for the sole purpose of studying cooperative enterprises. According to the Cooperative League, Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, and Senator B. K. Wheeler of Montana, are to make a thorough study of cooperative methods and achievements in Europe, with the view to their application to this country.

Senator Brookhart is an enthusiastic advocate of cooperation. At the close of the last session of Congress, he gave the following message to the official Washington: "It must be written that the statesmanship of the past has brought us to the verge of destruction. The common people of the world look over this situation, and then say statesmanship has failed. Through it all, they view one great economic development and point to it as the hope of the future. This is economic Cooperation. It is the same simple system of business invented by the twenty-eight poor flannel weavers of Rochdale."

Senator B. K. Wheeler of Montana, known as a liberal, and keenly interested in cooperative developments in his state, is to spend several months studying cooperation in England, Denmark, Italy, Germany, and Russia.

These two more and more progressive Senators have read all about Co-operation in Europe; now they are going to see for themselves, and their following among the other members of the farm bloc is increasing day by day.

CO-OPERATIVE FACTORIES FIGHT INJUSTICE

A sharp contrast between the treatment of workers in private factories, even those carrying on "welfare work," and the conditions prevailing in factories owned by consumers' cooperative societies, is afforded by a report just received by the Cooperative League. The report is a study of conditions in the soap factories in England, where eighty per cent of the soap manufactured is produced by a trust. This gigantic combination is famous for the "uplift" work carried on among its employees. Company houses are furnished the employees and recreational facilities provided. However, an official government inquiry showed that the trust had drastically cut the wages of its employees, and that the conditions of work were notoriously bad.

The only serious competitor of the trust is the Cooperative Wholesale Society, owned and controlled by consumers. The C. W. S. operates soap factories. Although competing with the trust, the cooperative fac-

ories pay higher wages and assure better conditions to their employees. The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, commenting on the contrast between private and cooperative conditions reports: "Our experiences in the soap trade have been most intolerable. This coming associated firms has whilst boasting profit-sharing on the one hand, with the other imposed wages reductions against the appeals and the arguments of the workers. On the other hand, our membership in the C. W. S. (cooperative) soap works remains distinctly good. We are pleased to report that in this field of their operations the society have not followed the practice of the combine by imposing cuts in wages. Satisfactory negotiations have taken place and agreements ratified which give our members rates of wages shillings per week higher than those paid by the combine."

The soap trust carries on "uplift" work, whilst cutting the already inadequate wages of its workers. The cooperative soap factories pay the highest wages in the trade; they encourage their employees, and make it possible for the employees to own their jobs by being members of the cooperative society. The difference is that between charity and justice.

POLES BAKE COOPERATIVE BREAD

A bakery owned and controlled by the Polish consumers of Detroit, has enjoyed an amazing growth. Organized in 1916 by Polish cooperators, the product of the cooperative ovens was of such high quality as to lead to increased demand. The bakery now employs 100 men and women, and keeps a dozen trucks busy most of the time. The plant and equipment of the cooperative are worth \$300,000. In addition to a model plant, which is sanitary throughout, the society owns four retail stores which distribute the bread direct to the consumers.

It goes without saying that the cooperative bakery is financed by the consumers themselves, who have subscribed to the bond issue which furnished the funds to carry on business. No member has more than a single vote.

When a representative of The Cooperative League visited the plant, the six large bread ovens and two cake ovens were busy turning out about 35,000 loaves of bread weekly. The bakery averages a business of \$7,000 a week. The plant is equipped with a refrigerating plant and with every modern device for sanitary baking.

The Poles of Detroit, imbued with the spirit of cooperation from their native land, are operating one of the largest bakeries in the city, to supply the "staff of life" cooperatively.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A COURSE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By Dr. H. J. CARMAN

Given at the
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

LESSON 8—JACKSON AND THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

I. Andrew Jackson and the Spoils System.

1. Jackson believed that offices or jobs should be only for friends of the successful party.
2. He therefore made a clean sweep, expelling old employees to make room for his friends who, he said, represented the people and not special interests.
 - (a) These clerks and civil servants of the government, thus turned out, had long enjoyed their offices and the major portion of them had opposed the election of Jackson.
 - (b) Before Jackson's time relatively few office-holders had been discharged.
3. This system of wholesale removal and the selection of new officers on party grounds was already well entrenched in New York, and it now spread to the national government and, finally, to every state and municipality.
 - (a) "To the victor belongs the spoils" became the famous slogan.
4. This system was bitterly denounced by statesmen, business men, poets and others.

II. The Tariff and Nullification.

1. During the War of 1812, the United States, cut off from English manufacture, began to develop her own manufactures. Iron foundries and textile mills multiplied rapidly. Business men invested fortunes in industrial enterprises and people fell into the habit of buying American-made goods.
2. As a result of this state of affairs, a tariff law had been enacted in 1816 with two purposes in view:
 - (a) To prevent England from ruining these infant industries by flooding the American market with English goods.
 - (b) To enlarge in the manufacturing centers the demand for the products of American agriculture.
3. This tariff was successful in accomplishing its purpose. In addition it led to formidable groups who desired an even higher tariff.
4. But meanwhile the South or cotton states thought that their prosperity depended upon the sale of the greater part of their cotton to England. They, furthermore, could buy their manufactured goods more cheaply in England than anywhere else, and therefore, as we have already noted, they opposed a protective tariff.
 - (a) The tariff, they contended, raised the price of the goods they had to buy, or, in other words, made them pay more for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.
5. When in 1824 and again in 1828 Northern manufacturers and Western wool-growers and producers of large quantities of grain united to put through high protective tariff, the cotton growers of the South turned in rage against the whole system of tariffs.
 - (a) Southern state legislators denounced it;
 - (b) And South Carolina decided to prevent its enforcement.
6. Jackson, while sympathizing with the cotton-growers, denounced the action of South Carolina because it was unconstitutional and threatened to destroy the Union.
7. Finally a compromise was effected and the tariff, for the time being, was gradually lowered.

III. Jackson and the United States Bank.

1. The United States Bank, advocated by Hamilton and reestablished in 1816, aroused the bitter opposition of the South and West.
 - (a) Its notes drove out of circulation the paper currency of state and local banks.
 - (b) It was accused of favoritism in making loans, just as the farmers of the West in recent years have charged the Federal Reserve Bank with favoritism.
 - (c) It was accused of conferring special privileges upon politicians in return for their support at Washington.
2. Jackson and his followers hated the Bank and assailed it as the tool of the monied interests.
 - (a) Jackson maintained that if a United States Bank was necessary it should be owned and managed by the government, and not a private concern functioning for the benefit of the aristocratic few.

Hike to Silver Lake a Great Success

Last Sunday morning, the inhabitants of Staten Island were surprised by the invasion of our "International-Army," 400 strong, marching from St. George Ferry to Silver Lake. The police department, unaware of this occasion, were not prepared to handle the situation and so provisional officers from the "Army" had to take charge of the traffic. The Sunday automobilists good-naturedly gave the hikers the right of way.

Two abreast, this army of labor marched on. And everywhere men and women, attired in their best, en route to church, stopped and asked each other in surprise, "Who are they, these hundreds of men and women?" clad in khaki, bare-headed, with knapsacks on their backs, these hikers looked quite unlike dress and cloakmakers, who spend their days indoors, bent over machines.

Refreshed by the spring morning breezes and cheered by the rays of the silvery sun, they looked like real children of nature. The "line of communication" was almost a mile in length. The leaders had an easy time of it, for the march was spontaneous and voluntary.

The advance guard in search of a place of embarkation selected for camping the peak of a hill, overlooking Clove Lake as well as the whole of the Island. Soon these 400, who so readily responded to the call of the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers,

divided themselves up into groups, and certainly did justice to their lunches, after the delightful four-mile hike.

After an hour's rest, the games started. The large size of the "Army," made it possible for the different groups to play their own games.

The various committees then became active and did their best to be of service to the hikers. The air resounded with singing and laughter, and everyone was filled with the joy of life, which is so readily aroused in us when we come into close touch with nature.

The affair was a combination hike and outing. Some formed into groups and went on farther, while others remained on the hill and enjoyed a few hours in play and games.

Toward the end of the day, the hill was illuminated by camp-fires, to which each one contributed fuel. The evening air rang with the International and other labor songs, when our "Army" fell in line again and began its march back to the ferry.

It was a great pleasure to see so many of our members, who are accustomed to being indoors, responding so readily to the call issued by the Educational Department for a day outdoors. Before disbanding the group decided to have another hike on Sunday, June 10th. The place will be agreed upon by the Students' Council and announced later in these columns.

Lecture on Art

A group of our members, men and women, assembled last Saturday afternoon in Class Room A of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and listened to the second talk by Mr. Michael Carr, on "Art—Past and Present." This talk was followed by a visit to the galleries where a great many paintings are exhibited. The group participated in a lively discussion, asked questions, and expressed opinions.

The object of these talks is to create in our members an interest in art. Workers have access now-days to museums in which valuable pieces of art are exhibited, and it is our intention to stimulate in our members a desire to enjoy their beauty. The third and last lecture of the series to be given by Mr. Carr will be on Sculpture and Architecture. The date will be announced later.

Educational Department to Have Display Booth at Call Bazaar

Our Educational Department will have a booth at the Call Bazaar. Artistic posters symbolizing the movement for workers' education and the work of our Educational Department, will be displayed there, as well as posters announcing our courses for

the season 1923-1924. Leaflets and pamphlets will be distributed.

Members of the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers will be in charge, and will gladly give information about our activities.

3. When the Bank appealed for a renewal of its charter in 1832, the monied interests favored it and passed the bill through Congress, but Jackson vetoed it.

IV. Jackson and Internal Improvements.

1. Jackson was puzzled as to what policy he should pursue in respect to internal improvements, such as roads, canals, etc.
2. He finally decided that Congress had no authority to build such improvements for the benefit of local interests.
 - (a) Desired to safeguard people.

- V. Jackson's Measure Angered the Financial Interests, and certain of the Western farmers, and they organized the Whig Party to oppose him and his followers.

READING: Beard, History of the United States, Chapter XI (second half).

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Record of Meetings held May 10 and 16, 1923)

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Brother Mackoff informed the Board that he was ready to submit the report on the financial standing of the Joint Board as well as on the financial transactions of the general strike.

In making preparations for our last general strike, Brother Mackoff stated, we were very anxious to be in a position, at the termination of the strike, to submit a financial report of the expenses made, at the earliest possible moment. We are glad to say that on the very day when the strike was called off, we could have submitted this report, had it not been necessary that it should first be audited. At the calling of the strike, after each committee had been organized and the work distributed, the Finance Committee had a meeting and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sister Kronhardt and Brothers Antonini and Fish, whose duty it was to come to the office of the secretary every day in order to pass upon expenses incurred by the various committees. It was further understood by that sub-committee that no expenses were to be paid up be-

fore the Finance Committee had passed upon them.

According to the decision of the Finance Committee, each working committee of the general strike was supplied with the necessary receipts and all other matter for the controlling of their expenses. They were also supplied with revolving funds from which they were to advance payments. After the committee had gone over the bills and receipts and found them O. K., they issued an order to the secretary for payment.

You will notice that the expenses of the strike exceed the amount of money collected on the assessment which the locals turned over to the Joint Board. This was supplied from another account of the Joint Board. In addition, I wish to state that I personally went over most of the items and inspected all important items before payment on them was made.

The Finance Committee, which was so energetically on the job all during the strike also acted as a relief committee and was called upon to handle the second largest amount of money for the payment of strike benefit and relief. They worked out

a system for simplifying their work so that they could submit their account in a clear and concise manner. The office which had charge of making payments handled only certificates which were issued to each individual striker.

In conclusion, I beg to extend my thanks to the Finance Committee for their assistance to me in the work of the general strike and to the Joint Board who placed in my hands the important trust of handling so great a sum of money and of being responsible for the financial transactions of a general strike. The financial report was made and approved by P. M. Wolf, the general auditor of the International.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

CALL BAZAAR

Sister Kronhardt reported for the committee which was appointed to make arrangements for the booth at the New York Call Bazaar. She stated that this committee decided to recommend to the Joint Board first, that the Joint Board donate \$100 for the purchase of material and the committee will appoint some of our members to make up the garments; second, that the Joint Board instruct its business agents to solicit garments from our members in the shops; third, that an appeal should be made in our official press, asking our members to donate garments for the bazaar. The report of the committee was approved.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE

Upon opening the meeting, G. P. Rush presented credentials from the striking West Virginia Miners, District No. 17. Mr. Rush appeared on behalf of the 5,000 human beings who have been involved for the last thirteen months in a strike in that locality. He urged the Joint Board to contribute financial aid. The request was referred to the Finance Committee and the secretary of the Joint Board, who are to investigate this matter and submit their recommendation to the Joint Board at their next meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the International Association of Machinists which in substance reads as follows:

At the recent conference of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, a resolution was passed requesting that some instructions be given to the various shop stewards in the needle industry in requesting machinists doing any repairing or adjusting or maintenance of machines to produce a union book of the Association of Machinists.

The Joint Board expressed its accord with this and decided to present this letter at the next shop-chairman meeting which will be held at the end of this month.

A communication was received from the Miners' Relief Committee informing the Joint Board that Alexander Howat, fighting leader of the Kansas miners, is coming to New York to tell the working men and women here of the struggle of 50,000 Pennsylvania miners against a ruthless attempt to reduce them to conditions of slavery. Howat is coming to New York with a plea for backing for the brave miners who fought a heroic battle for months against Gary and his gang. The Miners' Relief Committee enclosed ten tickets for this meeting and asked that we send in a donation along with our request for reserved seats. It was decided to grant the request and a committee consisting of Brothers Berlin and Reisel was appointed to represent our Joint Board at that meeting. The committee was authorized to donate \$10.00 towards the Miners' Relief Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Brothers G. Halpern and J. Egito reported for the committee which was

appointed to see Brother Sigman, president of the International, with regard to the request made at the last Joint Board meeting by four members of Local No. 60.

The committee stated that they called the attention of Brother Sigman to the provision in the International Constitution of 1917, which states that members of the organization of six months and over are eligible for office. They further told Brother Sigman that, as far as they knew, the convention held thereafter did not change that part of the International constitution. As no change was made, the committee contended that this clause in the constitution of 1917 is still binding in spite of the fact that it does not appear in the latest printed constitution.

Furthermore, since the local in question did not pass any by-laws in regard to the two years' membership for eligibility as an officer, the committee tried to impress upon Brother Sigman the fact that the action of the Objection Committee of Local No. 60 was unwarranted.

In reply, Brother Sigman told the committee that he totally differs with them and that in his judgment, as there is a provision in the International for general officers, this provision is applicable to local officers as well. However, Brother Sigman promised to bring this question up at the next meeting of the General Executive Board for interpretation.

A warm discussion developed in which many officers and delegates participated. Some stated that, as a number of locals never before thought it necessary to require two years' membership before service on the Executive Board, in those cases where members served one term on the Executive Board without having been a member two years, even after their term of service was over, they would not be able to be candidates for that office again, according to the ruling of Brother Sigman.

It was decided to accept the ruling of Brother Sigman in this case. However, the secretary was instructed to send a letter to Brother Sigman urging him to take this question up at the next General Executive Board meeting.

COLORS WORKERS MEETING

Brother Mackoff reported for the organization committee which had charge of arranging the meeting held on Thursday, May 10th. The Joint Board was informed that this meeting was attended by over 100 colored members and was addressed by A. Philip Randolph, Harry Berlin, Reverend Miller, Miss Grace Campbell, Rose Pesotta, and B. Schuyler.

The speakers dwelt upon questions of importance in the dress industry, the relations between member and member, the attitude of the individual member towards the union and vice versa, the achievements of the Union since the general strike was called, the effect of the 40-hour week upon the workers in our industry, and other things of importance which the workers in the industry should know. Brother Mackoff stated that those who had charge of arranging this meeting were of the opinion that the Joint Board ought to arrange an entertainment for the near future for the members of that section.

The recommendation was referred to the Organization Committee.

CALL BAZAAR COMMITTEE

Sister Winnick reported that the Bazaar Committee decided to use \$50.00 of the \$100.00 donated by the Joint Board, for the purchase of material which some of our members will make up into garments. The other \$50.00 will go towards the purchase of ready-made garments. The committee also requested the Joint Board to urge Brother Hochman to instruct the business agents to solicit garments for the bazaar from our members in the shops.

Union Health Center News

The Nose, Throat and Ear Clinic at the Union Health Center has become so crowded that it is necessary to have more clinic periods to attend to all of the patients.

Beginning next Monday there will be a specialist on the ear, nose and throat every evening except Friday and Sunday.

Dr. L. Duglath will attend on Monday and Wednesday at 5 p. m., and Dr. Benjamin Radgik on Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 p. m.

The Union Health Center's first hike of the season will be held on Sunday, June 3d. We will meet at the foot of the Dyckman Street Station at 9:30 a. m.

Those living near the Lexington Avenue subway can take the Lexington Avenue subway to 42d Street, take the shuttle to the Seventh Avenue subway and there take the Van Courtlandt Park train and get off at the Dyckman Street station. Those

living near the Seventh Avenue subway can go direct by taking the Broadway train to Dyckman Street.

On this hike we are going to take the upper road along the Palisades into the woods. Bring your lunch, wear your old clothes and comfortable shoes. In case of rain, the hike will be postponed to the following Sunday.

All members of the Union Health Center and members of the I. L. G. W. U. are cordially invited to join this hike. Don't forget! Sunday, June 3d, at 9:30!

The Dental and Medical Departments of the Union Health Center of the I. L. G. W. U. will have a booth at the Call Bazaar at the Central Opera House, from May 25th to May 29th, inclusive.

All members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are cordially invited to visit this booth at the Call Bazaar.

International Federation of Trade

Unions and Labor Education

By JOHN W. BROWN, Ass't Sec'y.

At the Workers' Educational Conference held in Brussels in August, 1922, resolutions were passed requesting the International Federation of Trade Unions to facilitate the work undertaken by workers' educational associations in the various countries. The Executive Committee of the I. F. of T. U. in response to these requests has established an educational section with the object of fostering the coordination of the workers' educational movement internationally.

The minutes of the Brussels Conference, recently received by the I. F. of T. U., are being translated and will be published shortly in book-form by the I. F. of T. U. in English, French and German.

The I. F. of T. U. is endeavoring to ascertain the amount of educational work that is being undertaken by

the trade union movement in each country, either directly or in conjunction with other organizations, and to ascertain also the amount of support accorded.

The I. F. of T. U. is conducting an international summer school for young people up to the age of 19 at Tina Castle near Gera, Thuringia. An international summer school for adults will be held at Brühl Castle, between Bonn and Cologne, during the month of August. The school will be open to members of trade unions, cooperative associations and labor parties.

The provisional program that has been arranged includes lectures on internationalism, the international trade union movement, the international women's movement, the international cooperative movement and other related subjects.

The Week in Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

For the first time since the writer of these lines can recall, the constitution of the International will be within easy reach of the members of our organization. Generally, whenever a convention has been held and the constitution of the International either changed to any extent or modified by the addition of new clauses, it has not been the custom to print enough copies to supply the entire membership of our International.

However, since the last convention, which was held in Cleveland, the International has decided that a copy of its Constitution shall be available to each of its members.

The booklets are already in possession of the secretary, and all those who are interested may apply at the office, where they will be given one upon request.

Upon the election of our delegates to the last International Convention in Cleveland, they were instructed by our members at the time to use every means at their command to promote the amalgamation of Locals 22 and 23. A resolution to that effect was submitted by our delegation and after due deliberation, the question was referred to the General Executive Board for a solution.

Until the election of Brother Morris Sigman as President of our International, the General Executive Board did not take any steps in this direction. But, with the installation of our new President, this question appeared on the horizon, and instead of remaining a dead issue, it became a live one. Brother Sigman has made it his personal business to attend meetings of the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers, as well as of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers. At the last meeting of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, which took place on May 11th, Brother Sigman appeared on behalf of the waist and dress industry. He delivered a short address, in which he stated that our members were not deriving the full benefits of the waist and dress industry under its present control. He therefore contended that, in order to eliminate the evil due to the waist and dress industry being under the control of two separate joint boards, the only solution in the matter would be for the waist and dress industry to be controlled by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union.

This decision had been reached by the General Executive Board at its last quarterly session, and Brother Sigman therefore appeared before the Joint Board, asking them to take over the control of the waist and dress industry.

The Joint Board, after listening attentively to the address of Brother Sigman, decided to appoint a committee to take up this question. At the present time no definite results are known, but we are sure that the cutters will favor and support wholeheartedly the proposition as submitted by the General Executive Board.

CLOAK AND SUIT

Upon the resignation of Brother Saul Metz a few months ago, Brother Schuster was placed in charge of the department formerly supervised by Brother Metz. Below, we are giving a report submitted by Brother Schuster for the activities of his office covering the past five weeks:

The report shows that there is a total of 505 shops under his jurisdiction, of which 255 are members of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, and 245 are independent, employing a total

of 9,270 workers. Of these there are 315 cutters employed, the balance being members of the other crafts.

The report further covers the various complaints taken up by this department, but we are not in a position to state definitely the number of cutters involved in all of these cases, since the report does not differentiate between the different crafts in this instance.

There were 83 complaints of discharge, of which 53 were reinstated. In a number of cases the office was compelled to call strikers in order to effect the proper settlement. Sixteen complaints were dropped, as the complainants failed to appear, and nine could not be reinstated because of incompetency or misbehavior. There were also 35 complaints for equal distribution of work, all of which were adjusted to the satisfaction of the union.

As for the cutters, Brother Schuster shows that 29 concerns did their own cutting, in violation of the agreement, and in most of these cases the firm paid a fine and cutters were placed to work. The following firms paid a fine for doing their own cutting:

Glovinsky & Rosenblum, 63 West 14th St.
Federbush Bros., 63 West 14th St.
Simon & Bloom, 151 West 19th St.
Jachter & Finkelstein, 126 West 22nd St.
Vassar Garment Co., 138 West 17th St.
H. Nelson & Son, 138 West 17th St.
Friedlander Bros., 40 West 17 St.
H. Konig, 112 West 21st St.
Altsh & Davis, 133 West 23rd St.
Rosenbloom & Levine, 150 West 22nd St.
Drucker & Bloom, 281 Fifth Ave.
Winter & Levy, 22 East 21st St.
Baskind Cloak Co., 28 West 25th St.
Cohen & Rosenberg, 127 West 21st St.
I. Resnick, 150 West 22nd St.
Excellent Garment Co., 124 West 18th St.
Phillips & Rabinowitz, 154 East 23rd St.
Fell & Alpert, 61 West 15th St.
Wolf & Fine, 30 West 15th St.

WAIST AND DRESS.

For lack of space in last week's column the address of General Manager Dubinsky, as submitted to the last Waist and Dress meeting, was not printed. We are therefore giving below his report in full:

WAIST AND DRESS DIVISION

Shops employing cutters at present time 996
Shops where no cutters are employed at the present time. 356

Shops employing 1 cutter 690
Shops employing 2 cutters 185
Shops employing 3 cutters 57
Shops employing 4 or more cutters 64

Total 996

(This includes 20 big open shops, which are under the control of the Cutters' Union)

Shops where no cutters are employed at present, but are employed occasionally 145

(This is mainly due to the efforts of the controllers who have been sent out by our organization.)

Shops where no cutters have been employed since the settlement of the strike 211

Total 856

(In conjunction with this the Manager stated that every

effort will be made to see that these shops employ cutters as soon as conditions in the trade warrant the employment of a cutter, since there is very little work in these shops at present).

Working cards issued during this season (since settlement of strike. These include original cards only—no exchanges included) 1531
From these cards the following classification as to the wages received by our cutters has been derived:

Cutters.	Wages.
229 are receiving.....	\$ 44.00
286 are receiving.....	46.00
21 are receiving.....	46.00
5 are receiving.....	47.00
155 are receiving.....	48.00
2 are receiving.....	49.00
403 are receiving.....	50.00
9 are receiving.....	52.00
8 are receiving.....	53.00
4 are receiving.....	54.00
200 are receiving.....	55.00
4 are receiving.....	58.00
115 are receiving.....	60.00
50 are receiving.....	65.00
40 are receiving.....	\$67.00 to 100.00

It may be seen from the above that there are:

Cutters.	Wages.
515 or 33% receiving.....	\$44 to \$ 46
569 or 36% receiving.....	48 to 50
369 or 36% receiving.....	55 to 65
87 or 5% receiving.....	46 to 100

Forty get from \$67 to 100, classified as follows:

Cutters. Wages.

1 is receiving.....	\$ 67.00
17 are receiving.....	70.00
1 is receiving.....	73.00
14 are receiving.....	75.00
5 are receiving.....	85.00
2 are receiving.....	100.00

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ATTENTION!

Wednesday, May 30, Is Decoration Day.

It is one of our legal holidays on which our members are not permitted to work, and for which all week workers are to receive pay in full.

Any violation of this rule should be reported without fail to the offices of the Union.

Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers' Union.

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

GENERAL.....Monday, May 28th

CLOAK AND SUIT.....Monday, June 4th

WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, June 11th

MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, June 18th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place